

Shakespeare advises to "give to a gracious message an host of tongues; but if your message is a Want Adv. you can only do this by getting it in a paper with a host of readers."

DESERET EVENING NEWS

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Someone is making a half-failure in a business in this city in which you could make your fortune. Get hold of that business through a "Business Opportunity" advertisement.

12 PAGES—LAST EDITION

CHILDREN FLOCK TO CITY SCHOOLS.

Opening Today Was Under Most Auspicious Circumstances For Good Year.

TWELVE THOUSAND PUPILS.

Increase in Attendance Estimated in The Neighborhood of from 300 to 500.

LAFAYETTE'S DOORS SWING OPEN

Conditions Somewhat Crowded at the Grant, Sumner, Wasatch and Fremont Institutions.

The opening of the schools of Salt Lake City this morning was under the most auspicious circumstances and the outlook for a very successful school year is indeed flattering. It is estimated by Supt. D. H. Christensen that the total attendance in all the schools today was more than 12,000 children. The increase in attendance over the opening day of last year is estimated at between 300 and 500 pupils. On that day the attendance was 11,600. Not only is the attendance of pupils greater but the teaching force of the schools has been materially increased and the attendance of teachers is greater than ever before on an opening day.

The principal feature of the opening of the schools today was the opening of the new Lafayette school which was attended with a short musical program at the building this afternoon followed by a reception to the patrons of the school and all other guests.

The new building, which today is the largest and best equipped yet constructed by the school board, is situated at the corner of North Temple and State streets, and accommodates the students in that district who formerly went to the Lowell and the Washington schools. There are four floors, on which recitation rooms are established, in addition to which there is a sub-basement where the students in that district who formerly went to the Lowell and the Washington schools. There are four floors, on which recitation rooms are established, in addition to which there is a sub-basement where the students in that district who formerly went to the Lowell and the Washington schools.

A marked improvement will be noted in the manual training department of the various schools, as the board has provided additional equipment so that such work may be carried on in 10 or 11 of the larger school buildings of the city instead of only two as was the case last year. With the distribution of 120 new benches with full equipments of tools, there are now a total of 180 benches in use in the manual training department of the schools.

The work this year will be under the supervision of Miss Anna L. Corbett, of Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. Tomlinson, who had charge of that work last year, having withdrawn from the position. Not only will there be a great advance made in the manual training work, but it is not at all improbable that before the close of the school year kindergarten work will be installed in the schools of the city. In speaking of that matter today, Supt. Christensen said in compliance with the law passed by the last Legislature, requiring the schools to take up kindergarten work within four years from the passage of the law, it is very likely that much work will be attempted in some of the city schools this year.

FREE KINDERGARTEN.

The free kindergarten school opened this morning under the direction of Miss Vera Lane, at its former quarters in the Thirtieth ward neighborhood on Second South between State and Second East streets. It is expected that the increase in the attendance will be made this year over that of last year as a thorough canvass of the districts from which pupils have been drawn will be made. Just how many assistants will be required to handle the work in the kindergarten is a matter which will not be known for several days. An endeavor will be made to arouse considerable enthusiasm among the parents over such work.

THE GRANT CORRIDOR.

Another monument to the energy and the artistic taste displayed by the ladies of the home and educational section of the city is the Grant corridor, which is the fourth corridor in the schools of the city which has been erected by the ladies of the city. The corridor is the fourth corridor in the schools of the city which has been erected by the ladies of the city. The corridor is the fourth corridor in the schools of the city which has been erected by the ladies of the city.

DUM-DUM BULLETS.

The Japanese Found Two Kinds At Liao Yang Battle.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The Japanese legation today received the following cablegram from Tokyo: "The Manchurian army reports that two kinds of dum-dum bullets were found among the munitions of war captured at the Liao Yang battles. They resemble cartridges intended for the Russian rifles of the type of 1891. Some of the wounds inflicted on the Japanese, it is thought, were caused by bullets of this description."

PRISONER ROBERT ROMAINÉ

He Was in La Junta, Colo., on June 6.

Denver, Sept. 12.—A special to the News from La Junta, Colo., says that Robert Romainé, the prisoner at Tokyo, who has confessed to complicity in the explosion which occurred at the Independence depot, Cripple Creek, on June 6, was in La Junta on that date. He worked in the Santa Fe shops at La Junta for two months. It is going under the name of I. O. White, and his identity was known to Rev. Conrad Blum and others. He left La Junta June 9.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Many Applicants Turned Away At University This Morning.

The fall session of the training school at the University of Utah opened this morning. There were no special ceremonies; the registration of students was very large and quite a good many applicants were turned away from the district. There was not a full attendance of the teachers; Mrs. Stevens being in San Francisco and Miss May, being in California and on the sick list.

well. For this reason the kindergarten will not open until next Monday. Mr. Prosser has been appointed a substitute in the seventh grade temporarily until the regular teachers arrive. The university will open next Monday.

L. D. S. University.

A great many students were registered at the L. D. S. University today, which will open its regular session tomorrow. There were no ceremonies connected with the opening.

LAFAYETTE OPENING.

Nearly Six Hundred Children March Into New School.

Nearly 600 children arrayed in their new school suits and dresses, and more or less controlled by 18 teachers, marched into the new Lafayette school this morning, approved the new adjustable desks that will fit any size of student, joined in a confusion of songs that filled the hallways from each of the 32 rooms, and at 10:30 answered the new song's call to play in the dirt outside. When they went home at noon the spick and spanness was gone from their clothes, for the yard is not yet gravelled, and the steep, dirt hillside were pleasant to roll on. However, their animated discussion of all that was new and strange, and especially of the sanitary drinking fountains, where they drink without cups by simply bending over the stream of water, bespoke their acceptance of the new school, and their approval of all that it contained.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the building was thrown open to the patrons of the school and their friends. President Oscar H. Moyle of the school board played the roll of host, assisted by Principal John H. Coombs of the school, and other members of the teaching force. The large number of parents who called were shown over the building, and listened to a full description of the features that were new. The greatest interest seemed to center in the heating plant, which is elaborately built, and planned to give perfect ventilation and even temperature.

In the large assembly room on the fourth floor a formal opening program was held at 2:30 o'clock. President Moyle presided over the function, and spoke at some length to the crowd that had assembled. A number of other members of the school board followed Mr. Moyle. The program was enlivened with singing and a piano selection by Miss Alice Seckles.

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The heating system of the building is its most satisfactory feature. Fresh air, warmed to exactly the desired temperature, is supplied to each room by means of five shafts, each four by fourteen feet at the opening. Outside air is removed by another system of pipes and carried to the roof by means of two shafts, heated to facilitate the upward rush of air. A direct system of steam heat radiation is installed, in addition to the warm air plant, for use in cold weather, when the warm air system is liable to be insufficient to warm the rooms properly. The power for the heating plant is supplied by two 35 horse power engines on the basement and a supplementary engine for use on warm days when the big engines are unnecessary. All metal fixtures and pipes are covered with aluminum to prevent rust, and preserve a bright appearance.

The teaching force of the new school is as follows:

John H. Coombs, principal.
Lillian Bain, A. B. Mark Brown, 7 A. B. Sarah L. Martin, 6 A. B. Fanny Chisholm, 5 B. Emma Gallagher, 5 A. B. McViche, 5 B. Harriet Cohn, 4 A. B. Frances Russett, 4 B. Mabel Dalley, 3 A. B. Emma Hamlin, 3 B. Phoebe Scholes, 2 A. B. Nellie McGuire, 2 B. Adeline Thackeray, 1 A. B. Anna Adams, 1 B. Alice Stimmel, 1 B. and Irma Walker, assistant.

MANY KILLED ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 12.—Third section of passenger No. 6, a Knights Templar train and second section No. 5 on the Southern Pacific, collided about 11:30 a. m. today near Laughton Springs, five miles west of here. It is reported many were killed.

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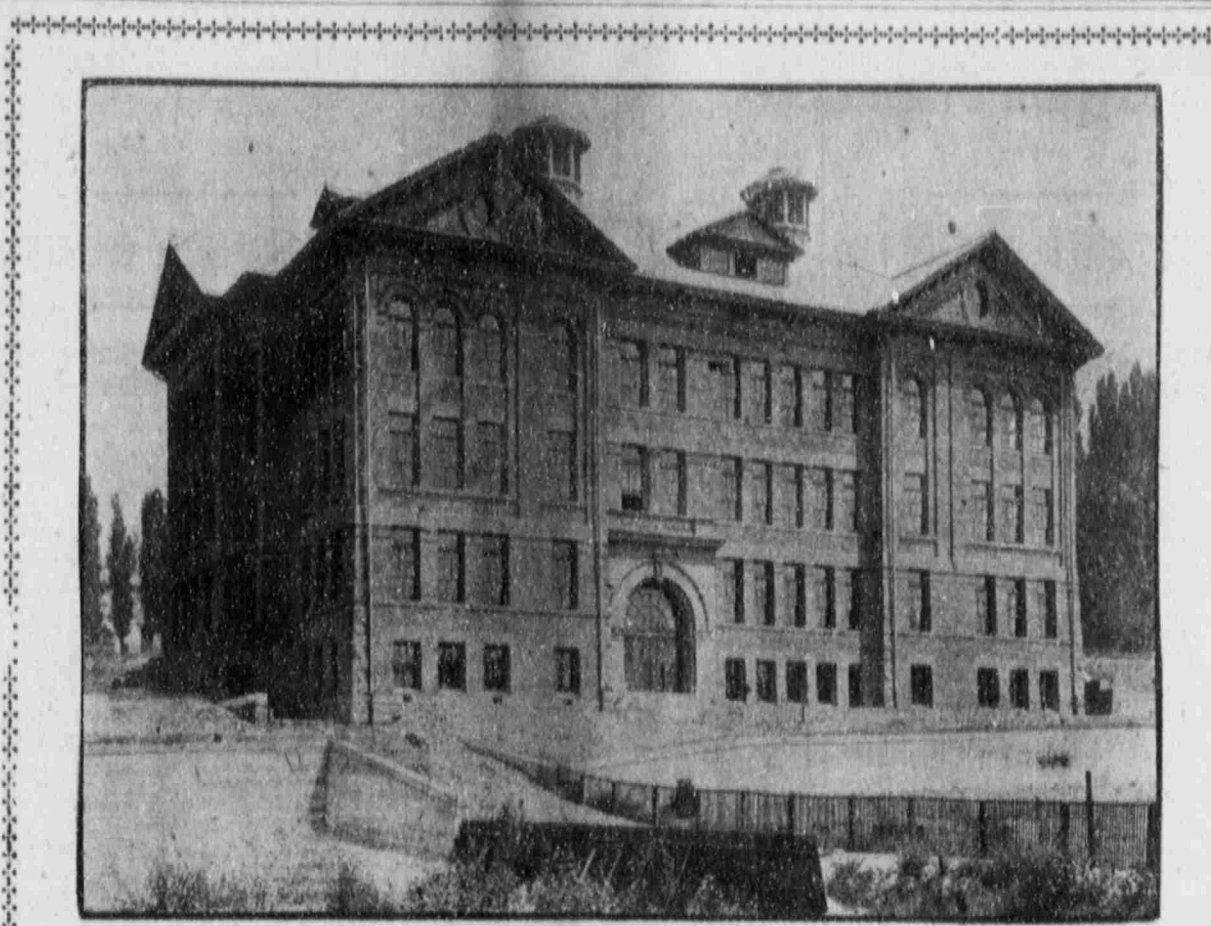
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LAFAYETTE SCHOOL OPENED TODAY.

Japanese Can't Go Aboard the Lena.

Collector Stratton So Decides—They Can Make No Examination of Her—It is a Matter Between the United States and Russian Government.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—At the conclusion of the conference between Collector Stratton and the Japanese consul, neither would state in detail what had been said. The consul refused even to discuss the object of his visit. Collector Stratton, however, gave out a statement in which he said:

"I have decided not to allow the Japanese to go aboard the Lena to make an examination. This matter is between the United States and the Russian government and the United States will attend to it without asking assistance from anybody. I know the law thoroughly and will enforce it. I am not awaiting visits from the consuls interested. The neutrality of the United States will be maintained without regard to any request or act of the Japanese consul. I may or may not wire the department on the subject."

The collector then quoted the provisions of international law bearing on the case.

TEN THOUSAND MEN WANT WORK.

Of That Number Forty-Eight Hundred Were Taken Back By the Packers.

FEW CLASHES WERE REPORTED.

Fourteen Thousand Non-Union Men Are Still at Work in the Yards.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—It is estimated that about 10,000 men applied for work at the stock yards today. About 4,500 of the applicants were taken back by the packers. Many of the non-union men failed to report for work, but a number appeared on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and other railroads, giving rise to much dissatisfaction among the union men.

Few clashes, however, were reported, chiefly fistfights between negro strike breakers and white unionists. About 14,000 non-union men are still at work in the yards.

STRIKERS REPORT FOR WORK.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12.—The striking packing house employees reported for work today. Part of the men were re-employed.

WIRE WORKERS ON STRIKE.

Sharon, Pa., Sept. 12.—Instead of a resumption at the American Steel & Wire works at Sharon today, the company has a strike on its hands. Preparations had been going on for several days to get the wire, wire nail and blooming mills in shape for starting today. When the men reported today the wire drawers were notified of a 20 per cent reduction. They refused to accept it and struck. An immediate settlement of the trouble is not looked for.

TURKEY PUTS UP.

Indemnifies an American of Smyrna Whose Land Was Seized.

Constantinople, Sept. 12.—The Ottoman bank has refunded the American legation here that it holds \$25,000 at its disposal in settlement of the claim for land illegally seized and belonging to an American citizen at Smyrna. The American legation is preparing documents concerning the American schools in Turkey for presentation to the ministry of public instruction.

STRAVALLI ARRESTED.

It Is Believed That He Wrecked His Own Shop.

New York, Sept. 12.—Pellegrini Stravalli, the Italian barber, whose shop was wrecked by an explosion early today endangering the lives of 30 families who occupied tenements in the building, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the explosion. For several hours before the explosion and for three hours after it neither Stravalli,

JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN LOSSES AT LIAO YANG.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 12.—President Roosevelt received today through the state department a cablegram from United States Minister Grissom at Tokio, giving revised official figures of the losses at the battle of Liao Yang. As reported by Field Marshal Oyama the Japanese losses during the several days' battle were 17,500, while the Russian losses were 20,000.

WHEAT AT \$2 A BUSHEL BEFORE MAY 1.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Wheat at \$2 a bushel before May 1" was roared by bulls today at the board of trade. At the opening of the market there was an excited demand for wheat with few traders venturing to sell. The price for May delivery was from 1.11½ to 1.12 and for delivery for the present month from 1.07½ to 1.08. Those who wished to buy shouted bids of 2 cents a bushel above the prices prevailing at the close of the market Saturday and the quantity that any one would sell even at such tempting advance was extremely limited. The agricultural bureau at Washington issued a report Saturday that, according to the bulls, confirmed the worst fears regarding the lamentable loss to the spring wheat crop by black rust.

Of winter and spring wheat produced this year in the United States, it was contended there was barely enough for bread and seed if every bushel of it was available, which is not possible; and the country is therefore face to face with the necessity of bringing in foreign wheat to help keep the wolf from the door until another harvest shall have been raised.

his wife nor any of their seven children was seen about the place any more of the neighbors. When Stravalli finally appeared and saw the ruin in his shop he became greatly excited and wailed in anguish over the loss. In his frenzy, the police say, he tore up letters and papers on his person and in the wrecked shop. After his arrest, when he was searched, it was found that he had not torn up his insurance policies for \$1,500, which were in a pocket of his coat. Stravalli claims that the explosion was caused by members of the "Black Hand" society, and at the police station he showed two letters, signed with the mystic symbol, threatening him with serious things unless he sent \$500 to the writers.

MEETING OF WORLD LEGISLATORS.

Twelfth Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Opens at The World's Fair.

WELCOMED BY SECY. LOOMIS.

Address Was Followed by Reports of Delegates from Each Nation as Progressing Cause of Peace.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—The twelfth conference of the inter-parliamentary union opened today in Festival hall at the world's fair grounds. Two hundred and twenty-six legislators from England and practically every European parliament were in attendance to discuss questions, the solution of which, by this conference may have world-wide significance. There also was an American group, headed by Congressman Richard D. Bartholdt of St. Louis and T. C. Burton of Cleveland. Dr. Gobat, of the Swiss national council, in his capacity as general secretary, called the conference to order and introduced Congressman Bartholdt as the president of the conference.

In accepting the office of president, Congressman Bartholdt dwelt at length upon the purposes of the conference and expressed the opinion that its work would finally result in the attainment of universal arbitration and universal peace.

Francis B. Loomis, first assistant secretary of state, who represented President Roosevelt, then spoke in part as follows:

"I am glad to welcome the delegates and members of the inter-parliamentary union to this city and to this country. The government of the United States and its people are pleased to have you here. The president of the United States authorities me to extend to you his kind and most cordial greetings. Valuing as he does the blessings of peace, earnestly desiring the diminution and lessening of the horrors of war, your coming is particularly grateful to him for you are about to discuss phases of a problem of deep human and world-wide interest, the peaceful settlement of international disputes. You will find in this country, I am proud to say, a responsive and sympathetic environment. Your deliberations will be followed with warm and friendly interest by the American people, who cherish and hope that the world one day may enter upon the threshold of that blessed era, that thousand years of peace."

FOR PEACEFUL METHODS.

"For more than a century there has existed in this country a virile and steadily increasing sentiment in favor of the adjustment of differences between nations by some method less brutal and costly than a resort to arms. This sentiment has found expression from time to time in treaties and conventions negotiated by the government and in the creation of commissions to

whom questions of international importance have been referred for adjudication.

"Within the last 100 years there have been more than 200 cases in which international differences have been adjusted by the peaceful method of arbitration in one form or another, and the government of the United States has been a party to about 70 of these arrangements. The most notable treaty in which this government was concerned and one which has had, perhaps, the most profound and beneficial results in that it has directed and powerfully influenced public opinion, was the treaty negotiated in Washington, in 1871, which provided for four arbitrations. Of it Mr. John Morley says:

JOHN MORLEY QUOTED.

"The treaty of Washington and the Geneva arbitration stand out as the most notable international feature of the nineteenth century of the noble part of preventive diplomacy and the most signal instance in their history of self command in two or three chief democratic powers of the western world."

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

"The active good will of the American people and government with respect to all practical efforts to give effect to the principle of arbitration was again splendidly and sufficiently demonstrated by the part which the American delegates took in the peace conference, and has been still further shown by the untiring efforts of this government to contribute to the stability, permanency and independence of the Hague tribunal."

"I desire to compliment the inter-parliamentary union upon the declaration which it made at its conference held in Holland in 1894 in favor of a permanent court of arbitration and the subsequent development of its plan for such a court, prepared by a commission of six members appointed for that purpose. The inter-parliamentary union deserves credit for the foresight in forecasting five years in advance what proved to be the most salient work of the peace conference at The Hague. Great results have been achieved. You have aroused, directed, and educated public sentiment in favor of arbitration throughout the civilized world. The union should never cease its efforts to stimulate public interest in arbitration. It is this force which we call public opinion, or public sentiment, which is the court of the last resort, the power that rules the world. It directs the actions of men in all communities and in all forms of society. Its way is universal; it sweeps the earth and it touches the stars."

CAUSE OF ARBITRATION PROGRESS.

"The cause of international arbitration is making notable and permanent progress. Since your last meeting, Great Britain and France, France and Italy, Great Britain and Italy, Holland and Denmark, Great Britain and Spain, France and Spain, France and Holland, and Spain and Portugal have concluded treaties pledging themselves during a period of five years to submit certain classes of cases to The Hague tribunal. The signing of these treaties marks a distinct and promising advance. The Alaskan boundary dispute has been amicably settled, and the record of the year counts among its achievements, besides the cases dealt with in The Hague tribunal, the appointment of special arbitrators to settle.

VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

"The boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru. The boundary dispute between Colombia and Peru.

"The claims for indemnity of French citizens on the treaty shore of Newfoundland; provided for under the general agreement between France and Great Britain.

"The question of the boundary line at the entrance of the Christiania Fjord, between Sweden and Norway.

"The land question in the New Hebrides, between France and England, also provided for under the Anglo-French agreement.

"The Barotz frontier question, between Great Britain and Portugal.

"The controversy between the Turkish government and the administration of the Ottoman debt.

"The government of the United States, in all proper ways, will continue to give it aid and encouragement to the cause of international arbitration to which it is so firmly and earnestly committed."

A MEMORABLE GATHERING.

"This is a significant and memorable gathering. There has never been before in the new world an assemblage similar to this in character, composition and aims. You are legislators selected and empowered to give law to the civilized peoples of the earth. You have great powers, great opportunities, but it behooves you to remember that your responsibilities are co-equal and commensurate with them. You represent liberty and liberty-loving people.

"It occurs to me while we utter our voices to means in praise of liberty and peace, those of us who may be entrusted with the duty of making laws for the nations of the world might properly pause to consider the whole legal remedies, outside the sphere of diplomacy, treaties and arbitrations, can be devised and applied to the settlement of questions arising from the consideration of such serious international problems as armistice, assassinations, general sanitation, emigration and immigration, and citizenship.

INTEREST IN ARBITRATION.

"The rapidly growing interest in the subject of international arbitration indicates that your educational endeavors are not in vain; that they are bearing fruit; that they are well directed. It is not necessarily to be feared that all of the wishes and all the dearest and completest ideals of those who hope for universal peace and universal disarmament may be realized. Still, as the saying is, nothing is impossible, and while the way seems long and the difficulties almost insuperable, yet by hard and sensible work, and earnest and prayerful striving, you may so animate, inspire and uplift those who follow you that the latter may have the glorious fate to dwell in the time when 'The war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled,' in the parliament of man the federation of peace."

Then followed reports of delegates from each nation the progress of the cause of peace in their respective countries, which concluded the day's work.

Ray Glover, Train Holdup.

Livingston, Mont., Sept. 12.—Sheriff Robertson has arrived here with Ray Glover, charged with being a participant in the recent hold-up of the Oregon Short Line at Kemmerer, Wyo., in which the express messenger was robbed of a large sum of money. Glover was arrested in Yellowstone Park.

Steering Rates Reduced.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.—The Atlas, Dominion and Canadian Steamship Lines have reduced their steering rates from London or Liverpool to Quebec from \$15 to \$10.

The new rate, which will become effective in October, is regarded as an indication of the probable failure of peace negotiations between the United States and continental lines.

TRANSPORT LENA CAUSES GREAT STIR

Official Circles in Washington Quite Non-Plused by Arrival Of Russian Ship

SO FAR IS AN INTERNAL AFFAIR.

May Become External at Any Moment, Requiring Action by State Department.

NEUTRALITY LAWS ARE INVOLVED

United States Will Probably Pursue Same Course that Germany, France and China Have.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Admiral Goodrich's report of the presence of the Russian transport Lena caused a great stir in official circles here. The entry of the ship was entirely unexpected and was a disagreeable event for it had been hoped by the officials that America would escape being drawn into the necessity of making close decisions regarding the rights of belligerent countries in our ports.

MORTON SEEKS ADVICE.

Secy. Morton promptly sought the advice of the state department sending Capt. Pillsbury, acting chief of the navigation bureau, over to see Acting Secy. Adee. The latter in turn, called on Benjamin Field, the department's solicitor and a conference resulted between the three men lasting half an hour. Then the statement was made that after all this was not a matter which at this stage concerned the state department, but rather it is within the jurisdiction of the treasury department. The presence of the Russian transport, so-called, in San Francisco harbor, involves the application of the United States neutrality laws and it was said at the state department that it was the duty, under the president's proclamation of neutrality, for the treasury officials there, the collector of customs and surveyor of the port and United States district attorney in San Francisco, to take any action necessary in this matter. In other words, the case is purely internal as it stands, though it may become material at any moment and thus require action by the state department in the event that another nation, Japan for instance, officially calls attention to the Lena's presence in San Francisco harbor.

It is said at the state department that in international law there is no difference recognized between a transport and a battleship though there seemed to be an intimation conveyed in the San Francisco dispatches that the captain of the Russian ship thought otherwise and was disposed to claim exemption from the rules of war applying to naval ships.

COURSE TO BE PURSUED.

That being the case, it is probable that the government here will follow closely the course pursued by Germany, France and China in cases where Russian naval vessels sought shelter in their harbors. The first thing to be done is to find out the exact condition of the Lena and whether or not there actually exists need for repairs.

IF VESSEL IS SEAWORTHY.

If it should appear that the vessel is really seaworthy, she must go to sea at once or at least within 24 hours of notice to our officials of her arrival in port. She may take on a supply of coal, but only sufficient to enable her to reach the nearest home port, and it will be part of the understanding upon which this coal is furnished that it is to be used for no other purpose; American ports must not be made the base of hostile operations against either of the belligerents.

Vladivostok and Port Arthur are the nearest Russian ports to San Francisco, but it is possible that our government would recognize the fact that they are absolutely closed by blockade to the Lena, and thus sanction the departure of a ship for Russia southward by way of the west coast of South America, Cape Horn and the Atlantic ocean.

IF REPAIRS ARE NECESSARY.

In the event that repairs are found to be actually necessary, the time allowed for them will be fixed by our government experts, and when they are complete, though it is understood that they must not proceed beyond a point sufficient to make the vessel seaworthy, she will be allowed to depart for Russia if she takes coal at San Francisco, or whence she pleases if she goes out under her own coal supply.

LENA MAY BE TIED UP.

It is believed at the navy department that the conditions will not be allowed to slipne the Lena, which the Lena can go out of San Francisco harbor to prey on American commerce, even though this is carried in Japanese bottoms. In fact, the impression prevails that the Lena will be tied up at San Francisco until the end of the war, the crew remaining aboard if the Japanese government does not object, and this is not likely in view of the precedent established recently in the case of the Askani, or they may be favorably quartered at the training station on Erya Buena island in the middle of the harbor. It is believed that the Russian capt in will not be adverse to this arrangement, as he is probably a refugee and without hope of being able to keep the seas and escape the penalties of neutrality laws until some opportunity affords for him to carry the Lena safely through the Japanese blockade into Vladivostok.

Minister Takahira is not expected to return to Washington until this afternoon. Meanwhile a telegram has been received from the Japanese legation by Mr. Hiroki, first secretary from Kiseaburo Urebe, the Japanese consul general at San Francisco, reporting the arrival of the Lena and giving substantially the same explanation of her presence as was contained in the news dispatches printed this morning. It is expected that Minister Takahira will make this statement the basis of representations to the state department.

ADMIRAL GOODRICH TAKES ACTION.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The navy department today received a dispatch